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Fall and Spring Price List

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ISLAND NURSERIES

AND

FRUIT FARM

STEPHEN J. HARMELING & SONS

VASHON ISLAND - VASHON, WASHINGTON

Distances for Planting Trees In the Puget Sound Country

APPLES

Standards, according to variety	20 to 30 ft.
Dwarfs, on Doucin stocks	10 to 12 ft.
Dwarfs, on Paradise stocks, bush form	8 ft.
Dwarfs, on Paradise stocks, Cordons	4 by 6 ft.

PEARS

Standards, on French or Japanese stocks	10 to 20 ft.
Dwarfs, on Portuguese Quince	10 ft.
Dwarfs, on Angers Quince	8 ft.
Dwarfs, on Angers uince, Cordons	3 by 6 ft.
Dwarfs, on Mountain Ash	12 ft.

CHERRIES

Sweet, Standards, on Mazzard roots	25 to 30 ft.
Sweet, on Mahalebs	18 to 20 ft.
Sour, on Mahalebs	14 to 18 ft.

PEACHES

Standards, on Peach	18 to 20 ft.
Dwarf, on Myrobolan or St. Julian	14 to 18 ft.
Plums and Prunes	18 to 20 ft.
Quince, Apple or Orange varieties	12 to 14 ft.
Quince, Pear or large-growing varieties	14 to 16 ft.

The number of trees to the acre may easily be found by the following rule: There are 43,560 square feet in one acre. Divide this number by the number of square feet to the tree—thus: Dwarf apples, planted 10 ft. each way equals 100 square feet. 43,560 divided by 100 equals 435 trees to the acre.

Funkias—In varieties.

Gypsophila.

Gaillardia.

Geum.

Helleborus.

Hepatica.

Hemerocallis—Severas varieties.

Heucheras—In variety.

Hibiscus.

Hypericum—St. John's Wort.

Iberis.

Inula.

Hollyhocks.

Iris—Many species and varieties, and the new hybrid.

Lavendula.

It is with feelings of pleasure and pride that we present to our customers and friends this catalog. The many kind words from our patrons is not the least valuable part of our reward for conscientiously trying to give the very best that skill and approved methods can produce.

The planting of an orchard, or of even a few trees in the family garden, is a serious matter. It stretches far out into the future and the planter certainly ought to have a reasonable assurance that he will get the fruits he ordered. We always keep this in mind in our nursery operations. We personally attend to the selection of buds and scions, and the placing of labels and stakes and entering the rows in field books.

While we propagate the leading varieties of fruit trees as standards, we make the propagation of all varieties of fruit as dwarfs a specialty. We have always, from boyhood days on, been interested in dwarf trees, but never in all the world saw better dwarfs than those grown in the Puget Sound country. With proper attention to cultivation, fertilization and pruning, they certainly can be made as profitable as they are in Belgium, France, Holland and England, and we predict that for a great part of the coast country they will form the coming new era in suburban horticulture. For the inland valleys, where there is not too much alkali in the soil, they will supply a long felt need as fillers. Here in the coast country, where the tendency of trees is to make wood growth too fast, they may in time supersede the standards entirely.

The coming years will demand still more intensiveness in all orchard and farm operations. The most economic methods must prevail. The returns must come in immediately on the investments. We must grow fruits instead of timber. We must have every foot of the costly land occupied. We must have the greatest ease and economy in pruning, spraying, cultivation, thinning and harvesting of the fruits. We must have the best specimens of fruit it is possible to grow, for these will always bring the best price.

To all of this the dwarf fruit tree lends itself with peculiar grace and ease.

For the suburban garden they are ideal. They may be planted at an age when they will produce fruit the same season they were planted. They take up little room and may be planted 8 by 8 feet or 10 by 10 feet. Go to the Carnegie Library in Seattle and see in that excellent book by Wilhelm Miller, "What England Can Teach Us About Gardening," how the cottagers about Bourneville raise fruits in their back yards. Come to the Island Nurseries and see these dwarfs of all ages bearing fruit.

HOW TO REACH THE NURSERIES.

We are located midway between Seattle and Tacoma on the eastern shore of Vashon Island, in the village of Vashon. Take any of the boats of the McDowell Steamship Company touching at Vashon, at Colman dock, and in Tacoma at the Northern Pacific dock.

We always find time and take pleasure in showing visitors around, except on Sundays. We reserve this sacred day for rest and religious exercise.

Our rule in all nursery operations is: "Make no mistakes." However, with all the diligence and care that is exercised, mistakes will sometimes occur, and we will always cheerfully replace any stock that proves to be not true to name, and it is hereby mutually agreed and understood between us and the purchaser that we will not be held liable in any sum greater than that sum originally paid by the purchaser for such trees or plants.

We have no agents. We deal directly with the planter. This book and price list is our only solicitor.

Our terms are cash with the order or satisfactory reference, and we hold no stock for future delivery unless accompanied with one-half cash.

Prices are net F. O. B. the boat at Vashon. We do

business with the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle and with the Vashon State Bank of Vashon.

Our prices will be found to be as low as is commensurate with skilled labor and scientific methods. We are here to stay where you can always find us. It will be our aim to give you a square deal, to help you make orcharding profitable and your home grounds ornamental and beautiful.

Patronize your home industries. It is to our mutual advantage. Avoid the tree peddler and the fellow who has wonderful new, but untried, fruits at high prices. These are the worst and most dangerous kind of fakirs.

If you contemplate planting, consult us. Tell us what kind of soil, location, slope, etc., and we can come very near giving you some valuable advice.

Again thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and believing that we are better prepared to serve and please you than ever before, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

STEPHEN J. HARMEILING & SONS.

STANDARD APPLES.

These are budded of French seedling stocks and are grown on ordinary upland shot-clay soil, without stable or commercial fertilizers, thus securing a large root system.

We select our buds from bearing trees which we have watched for several years and which come up to our ideal for the variety, and this often is one tree in a thousand of the same variety. We believe in selection and in the law that like produces like, and try to carry it out in our system of propagating as rigidly as a breeder of Jerseys does in his line. This is due to the planted. The best is none too good.

SUMMER APPLES.

Chenango Strawberry	Tetofsky
Duchess of Oldenburg	Wilson's Red June
Early Strawberry	William's Favorite
Liveland Raspberry	Yellow Transparent
Sweet Bough	

FALL APPLES.

Alexander	King of Tompkins County
Fameuse (Snow)	Waxen
Glowing Coals	Wealthy
Gravenstein	Red Gravenstein

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin	Spitzenberg
Babbitt	Winesap (Stayman's)
Belleflower	Rhode Island Greening
Grimes' Golden	Talman Sweet
Hydes King	Jonathan
Northern Spy	White Pearmain
Delicious	Winter Banana
Peter	Opalescent
Pumpkin Sweet	Wagner

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop	Red Siberian, large
Montreal Beauty	Transcendent

Price of Standard Apples.

One-year whips, selects, 20c.

Two-year selects, 25c.

Three-year root and top-pruned, 35c; quantity limited.

Discounts on large orders.

DWARF APPLES.

These are budded on Doucin stocks (*Pyrus malus acerba*) and we also propagate a limited number on Paradise stocks (*Pyrus malus paradisica*). Dwarfs on Doucin stocks make beautiful small trees that are very prolific, bear early, and larger fruit than the standards. They are well adapted to orchard planting here at ten to twelve feet apart each way. We have all the varieties that do well here and many more than we list. Write us for any variety you may wish to test.

Price of Dwarf Apple Trees.

One-year "maidens," or whips on 3 and 4-year roots, 25c each.

Two-year headed low, vase form, 35c each.

Three-year headed low, bearing, 45c each.

Discounts on large orders.

Espelliers, fans, cordons, etc., price according to age and number of buds.

PEARS.

When Prof. Van Dieman was judging our fruits at the Vashon Fair in 1909 he said: "Men, why don't you plant pears? You have a veritable pear heaven here." In a letter dated December, 1909, the Hon. Mr. Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, says: "Hon. Van Dieman was in this office and told us about your locality. From what he says and from what I know the pear ought to do well with you."

We have known this for years and have always advocated the planting of good winter pears. We have, so far, no serious pests to contend with. Scab, our worst enemy, is easily controlled with the lime and sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. We prefer the latter. We have the climatic conditions of the pear regions of Europe and can grow the finer dessert pears which do not thrive in the far east or in the middle west. We give below the time of maturity, size and quality as described in Downing's Revised Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, or from our own personal experience as far as possible.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—Large, very good; September.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, very good; early September.

Jargonelle—Medium, very good; September.

Koonce—Medium, good; September.

Lyerlie—Medium, very good; August.

Madaliene—Medium, very good; August.

Wilder—Early, medium, delicious—August.

Tyson—Bloodgood; early.

FALL PEARS.

Beurre Bosc—Large, very good; September-October.

Beurre Hardy—Large, very good; October.

Buffum—Medium, very good; October.

Columbia—Medium, very good; October.

Doyenne, White—Medium, very good; October.

Du Hamel du Monceau—Very large, very good; November-December.

Kieffers Hybrid—Medium, poor; November.

King Karl—Very large, poor; November.

Louise Bon de Jersey—Large, very good; October.

Rosney—Very large, very good; October.

Seckel—Small, best; October.

Sheldon—Medium, very good; October.

Superfin—Large, very good; October.

Urbaniste—Large, very good; October.

Vermont Beauty—Medium, good; October.

Worden Seckel—Medium, very good; October.

Flemish Beauty—Large, very good, but rots at the core; October.

WINTER PEARS.

Anjou—Large, very good; December.

Col. Wilder's Late—Large, very good; January-February.

Duchess de Angouleme—Large, very good; November.

Duchess de Bordeaux—Medium, good; February-March.

Duchess Pitmaston—Very large, good; November.

Doyenne de Comice—Large, very good; November.

Dorset—Large, good; April.

Directeur de Alphande—Large, very good; March.

Emile de Heyst—Large, very good; December-January.

Fred Baudry—Large, very good; February-March.

Lawrence—Medium, very good; December.

Mt. Vernon—Medium, very good; December.

Olivier de Serres—Large, very good; March.

President Drouard—Large, very good, never rots at the core; February.

P. Barry—Large, very good; December.

Pratt's Seedling—Large, very good; February.

Triumph—Large, good; December.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, poor; March.

Winter Nellis—Medium, best; December-January.

Winter Bartlett—Medium, December.

Glout Morceau—Medium, best; December.

We have many other varieties that we are testing. Write us for any variety you wish to try.

Price of Standard Pears.

One-year whips, selects, without side branches, 25c each.

One-year whips, ordinary, good stock, 20c each.

Two-year select, low heads, 30c each.

Two-year nursery run, good stock, 25c each.

Discounts on large orders.

DWARF PEARS.

We also propagate the varieties listed above and many others, as dwarfs. These are budded on Portuguese and on Angers Quince stocks. We prefer the Portuguese or Pear Quince. It is a large, strong grower, and pears worked on this quince will produce vigorous, long-lived trees. It may prove a little tender where the mercury goes much below zero. On the west slope it is ideal. Pears which do not thrive direct on the quince we double-work, using as the first bud chiefly the Koonce. There are really only a few pears that are safe to work direct on the quince. Take for example the Bosc. Not one in twenty-five buds direct on the quince will make a good tree, but if we use a Koonce or Kieffer or Angouleme as a first bud, and then insert the Bosc bud two inches above this first bud, it will grow as vigorously as any other pear. The same is true of the Winter Nellis, Sheldon, Bordeaux, and a host of others. Even as standards. There are many pears that ought to be top-worked on some strong-growing resistant two-year-olds as Kieffer, Koonce, and we so work them. It will pay the grower to get such stock even if it costs a little more. We also work a number of varieties on *Sorbus aucuparia* (the European mountain ash) for very poor soil. If you have very poor soil try these. You will be surprised. The pear does well on this stock and makes a medium to a small sized tree.

Price of Dwarf Pear Trees.

One-year whips (or maidens), selects, 25c each.

Two-year selects, 35c each.

Three-year selects, 45c each.

Double-Worked Pear Trees.

One-year, 35c each.

Two-year, 45c each.

Three-year, 55c each.

Discounts on large orders.

CHERRIES.

Our sweet cherries are budded on imported Mazzard and Mahaleb stocks. We recommend to have sweet cherries budded on Mazzard stock, as a rule, but for heavy rich soil have them on Mahalebs. This will help to prevent gumosis, and on such soils these semi-dwarfs make nice apple-shaped prolific trees and bear very early.

Allan—Small, dark; July.

Dykeman—Small, dark; July.

Buttner's Yellow—Yellow, small; July.

Bing—Dark, large, round; July.

Black Republican—Large, dark; July.

Cass—Like Royal Ann; darker, more prolific and the best of its class for profit.

Centennial—Seedling of Royal Ann, and no improvement.

Lambert—Heart-shaped, very large, dark red; July.

Oxheart—Dark, too early; rains crack it.

Royal Ann—Well known.

Schmidt—Like Oxheart, large.

Windsor—Small.

SOUR CHERRIES.

These are budded on imported Mahaleb stocks, are headed low and produce a semi-dwarf tree of beautiful appearance and immense bearing surface. We always have a few sour cherries worked on Mazzards for very light sandy or gravelly soils. For small dwarf forms we work them on *Prunus pumilla* and *Prunus Besseyi*, the North Carolina and Colorado sand cherries, but the suckering on these stocks and on Mazzards is troublesome.

Empress Eugenia—Early, very large, red.

English Morello—Very large, dark red.

Duke Vladimir—Red, early.

May Duke—Large, red, early.

Montmorency Large—Large, red; July.

Montmorency King, Montmorency Sweet, Montmorency Stark—Practically all the same as Montmorency Large, but not so prolific with us.

Olivet—Medium, red, early; a French Duke.

Ostheim—Large, dark red; August.

Reine Hortensia—Very large, light red.

Suda—Small, red, not good with us.

Late Duke—Large, dark red, late.

Wragg—Seedling of English Morello, very large, dark red.

The last and the English Morello hold their color after canning, and will remain a dark maroon and lose none of their delicious flavor. The others fade. We predict that these two will become the great canning cherries of the future. There is no place on the whole earth where they grow so large and beautiful as they do here in the Puget Sound country.

Prices.

All cherries 1 year old, \$25.00 per 100.

All cherries 2 years old, \$35.00 per 100.

Discounts on large orders.

PEACHES.

We have tried many varieties of Peaches but all failed with us except Amsden's June, Alexander, and Hale's Early. Amsden's June is so much superior that we have discarded all others and now propagate only this variety. It is very large, fire-red, overlaid with crimson and of a most delicious, honey-sweet flavor. The season is the earliest of all, coming in at the end of the strawberry season when the market is entirely bare except for the Californias. Select "A's" usually bring \$1.50 to \$2.00 per crate of 72 peaches each. This variety has been in bearing on our place for eighteen years and never had a crop failure. It is immune to curl-leaf.

Amsden's June on natural peach seedlings, 20c each.

Amsden's June on Miobolan plum, or St. Julian plum, 25c each.

We cannot recommend the dwarfs on these plum stocks. Too small and they sucker.

PRUNES.

If the people on the shores and islands of Puget Sound had built dryers and taken proper care of their prune orchards instead of grubbing them out, they would have been making good money now, for there is no place on the coast from Mexico to British Columbia where the Italian prune is a surer annual crop than here.

Italian

Sugar

Hungarian

Tennant

Petite (French Prune)

Tragedy

Prices.

On peach or Myrobolan plum, 1-year, 25c.

On peach or Myrobolan plum, 2-year, 30c.

PLUMS.

Good plums will be in demand in our home markets more than ever before. The native eastern plums, as the Chickasaws and Wild Goose Tribe, do not thrive here. The

Domestica or European plums do exceptionally well. The Japan hybrids are unreliable.

Black Diamond	Lincoln
Green Gage	Peach Plum
Grand Duke	Pond's Seedling
Damson	Reine Claude de Bavay
Imperial Gage	Tatge
All on Myrobolan stock, 1-year, 25c.	
All on Myrobolan stock, 2-year, 30c.	

HYBRID PLUMS.

America	Chalco
Bartlett	Climax
First	Sultan
On Myrobolan or Peach, 1-year, 25c each.	
On Myrobolan or Peach, 2-year, 30c each.	

APRICOTS.

Moorepark	Tilton
On peach or Myrobolan, 1-year, 25c each.	
On peach or Myrobolan, 2-year, 30c each.	

MEDLARS.

German	Nottingham
On pear or quince, 50c each.	

BUSH FRUITS.

- Loganberry—1-year tips, \$6.00 per 100; 2-year, \$10.00 per 100.
- Currants—In variety; 1-year-old, \$3.00 per 100; 2-year, \$5.00 per 100.
- Blackberries—\$5.00 per 100.
- Cuthbert Raspberries—\$3.00 per 100.
- Brinkels Orange—\$5.00 per 100. This is a new Belgian variety, very sweet.

QUINCES.

Bourgeat	Meech
Champion	Orange
Fuller	
Budded on Portuguese or Angers stock, 2-year, 25c each.	
From stools or cuttings, 2-year, 20c each.	

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

We of the coast country are wonderfully favored by a humid and a mild climate and a rich, loamy soil. We may have all that is beautiful in deciduous trees and shrubs. Conifers from all parts of the world thrive here. Many of the beautiful broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs which make the gardens of the semi-tropics so interesting do well with us. No other country offers so many opportunities for variety and beauty in the landscape around the suburban and country home. If your home is in the country, have a large front yard. Professor Waugh, in his book on landscape gardening, says: "The house should be at least three times its height from the road." Make it farther if you can, so that you will have room in the front yard for some landscape arrangement. Do not plant the front yard full of roses and all sorts of shrubs which you fancy. Arrange your planting around the borders and by all means have a spacious open lawn of grass. Do not plant weeping trees about the home. They were harmonious on the shores of the Babylonian rivers, with harps hanging in them and captives sitting in the shade and weeping; they may be all proper planted over the graves of our dear ones and friends, but ridiculously inappropriate about a bungalow. In a general way avoid planting too many deciduous trees and shrubs. Select the beautiful broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs and rare and beautiful conifers for at least two-thirds of your planting. Then your garden picture will look fresh and full of repose twelve months of the year. We advise our friends to read the English authors on landscape gardening. Remember that trees and plants which are hardy in the Kew gardens of London are hardy also in the Sound country. Study the English artists. They have been at this work for many centuries. Visit the Carnegie Library and read the costly illustrated books on the subject.

Before you plant your perennial flower-border, read what Gertrude Jekyl says about harmonious color arrangement. She spent a whole life-time studying this subject. Read also "What England Can Teach Us About Gardening," by Wilhelm Miller.

You will soon get some good new ideas of beauty and of our possibilities in this line and will be able to dictate how your front yard picture ought to be painted. Consult us. We are all the time studying the subject and may be able to give you some hints and to help you. Come to the home of the Island Nurseries and make a study of the borders and the landscape into which the bungalow is set.

CONIFERS (Or Cone Bearers).

- Abies arizonica*—Silver cork bark fir.
" *brachyphylla*—Short-leaved Japan fir.
" *cephalonica*—Cephalonian fir.
" *cicilia*—Cilician fir.
" *concolor*—White fir.
" *firma*—Japanese silver fir.
" *grandis*—Native fir.
" *mariesei*—Japan silver fir.
" *pinosapo*—Spanish fir.

ARAUCARIA.

- Araucaria imbricata*—Monkey puzzle, Chilian pine.

CEDRUS.

- Cedrus atlantica*—African cedar.
" *atlantica glauca*—Blue African cedar.
" *deodora*—Himalayan cedar.
" *libani*—Cedar of Lebanon (Holy Land cedar).

CEPHALOTAXUS.

- Cephalotaxus drupacea*—Large fruited yew.
" *fortunei*—Fortunes' yew.

CHAMACYPARIS.

- Chamacyparis lawsoniana*—Lawson's cypress.
" *nootkaensis*—Nootka Sound Cypress.
" " —Nootka Sound Blue Cypress.
" *pisifera filifera*—Golden Thread Cypress.
" " *plumosa aurea*—Golden-plumed Cypress.
" " *squarrosa*—Veitch Silver Cypress.

CRYPTOMERIA.

- Cryptomeria japonica*—Japanese cedar.

CUNNINGHAMIA.

- Cunninghamia chinensis*—Long-leaved Chinese fir.

CUPRESSUS.

- Cupressus macrocarpa*—Monterey cypress.

FITZROYA.

- Fitzroya patagonica*—Patagonian Fitzroya.

JUNIPERUS.

- Juniperus chinensis*—Chinese juniper.
" " *aura*—Chinese Golden Juniper.
" *communis*—Common Juniper.
" " *aura*—Common Golden Juniper.
" *hibernica*—Irish juniper.
" *virginiana*—Red cedar.
" " *glauca*—Blue red cedar.

PICEA (Spruce).

- Picea alcockiana*—Sir Alcock's spruce.
" *columbiana*—Black Hills spruce.
" *englemanni*—Englemann's spruce.
" *excelsa*—Norway spruce.
" *nigra*—Black spruce.
" *polita*—Tigertail spruce.
" *pugens*—Colorado spruce.
" " *glauca*—Coster's Blue spruce.
" *rubra*—Red spruce.

PINUS (Pines).

- Pinus austriaca*—Austrian pine.
" *contorta*—Oregon pine (native).
" *coulteri*—Great-coned pine.

- Pinus edulis—Nut pine (Pinion pine).
 “ excelsa—Bhotan pine.
 “ flexilis—Limber pine.
 “ monophylla—Single-leaved pine.
 “ mughus—Dwarf pine.
 “ palustris—Long-leaved pine.
 “ parvifolia—Japanese short-leaved pine.
 “ sabiniana—Digger pine.
 “ strobus—White pine.
 “ sylvestris—Scotch pine.
 “ thunbergiana—Japanese black pine.

SCIADOPITYS.

- Sciadopitys veticillata—Umprella pine.

TAXODIUM.

- Taxodium distichum—Bald cypress, Swamp cypress.

TAXUS.

- Taxus baccata—English yew.
 “ fastigiata—Irish yew.
 “ canadensis—Canadian yew.
 “ Native—Puget Sound yew. A beautiful variety with spreading top like a hemlock and with dark foliage. Is not appreciated as it ought to be.

THUYA.

- Thuya gigantia—Native arbor vitae.
 “ occidentalis—American arbor vitae.
 “ “ —American arbor vitae, Hoveyi-Golden form.
 “ orientalis—Oriental arbor vitae.
 “ “ compacta.
 “ “ “ aurea.

TSUGA.

- Tsuga canadensis—Eastern hemlock.
 “ hookeriana—Our native hemlock.

We have many other rare conifers not listed here. Our Blue spruce are not cheap Dutch importations, but from the original stock. We aim to raise specimens for the landscape artist. Come and see these. Prices according to age and symmetry. Write us or come and select.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES.

ARBUTUS.

- Arbutus mensiezei—Madrona; potted plants sure to grow.

EUCALYPTUS.

- Eucalyptus gunni. Eucalyptus cocifera.

These two varieties have proved hardy here so far during three years' trial. We hope to find others from the mountains of New Zealand that will be hardy.

ILEX.

The holly is the most mysterious tree in the world. It is listed as dioecious in the botany books, but the tree may be monoecious, it may be sub-dioecious or hermaphrodite. The English holly seems to be perfectly at home here. It will grow fast in proportion to the feed given and it will stand all you give it.

We do not keep the cheap imported Dutch hollies. All our stock comes from the Royal Nurseries, of Sheffield, England, from Fisher, Son & Sibray. The best book on the holly is Dallimore. Look it up in the Carnegie Library. The following varieties we consider the best of the many now listed by the English growers:

- Ilex aquifolium hendersoni.
 “ “ cameliaefolia.
 “ “ maderiensis.
 “ “ mundyii (large leaves).
 “ “ silver queen.
 “ “ wilsoni (large leaves).
 “ “ aurea regina.
 “ “ bronze.
 “ “ Handsworth's new silver.
 “ “ shepherdii (very large leaves).
 “ “ argentea pendula (silver weeping holly).
 “ “ fructu luteo (orange-colored berry holly).

Ilex aquifolium aurea media picta.

“ “ *hoginsoni.*

“ “ *ferox* (Hedgehog holly).

“ “ *ferox variegata.*

“ “ *laurifolia.*

“ *opaca*—Our native holly from the South Atlantic coast.

“ *latifolia*—Japanese holly with laurel-like leaves.

“ *crenata*—A Japanese holly with very small leaves, dwarf.

“ *cornuta*—Chinese holly.

These hollies must be seen to be appreciated. Some of them, like *Shepherdii*, *Wilsoni* and *Mundi*, have leaves from three to five inches long by two to three inches wide.

LAUROCERASUS.

English laurel.

Japanese laurel—Like English, with lighter colored foliage.

Portuguese laurel.

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia grandiflora—The sweet magnolia from Dixie land.

“ *fuscata*—A dwarf variety, greenhouse, but very hardy with us.

Prices of broad-leaved evergreen trees according to size and age and perfection of specimens. Come and select.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Abelia grandiflora.

Andromeda floribunda.

“ *japonica.*

Acuba japonica.

“ “ *aurea maculata.*

“ “ *verdist.*

“ *himalaica.*

Berberis buxifolia—Box-leaved barberry.

“ *darwinii*—Darwin's barberry. A most beautiful holly-leaved blue-berried variety.

“ *aquifolium*—Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*).

“ *japonica*—(*Mahonia japonica*).

“ *stenophylla*—A small-leaved variety.

Buxus japonica aurea—Golden Japanese box.

“ *sempervirens*—Evergreen box.

“ *handsworthii*—Handsworth's box.

Calluna vulgaris—Scotch heather.

“ “ *alba*—White flowered.

Camelia japonica—In varieties.

“ *thea*—Tea plant, hardy with us.

Cotoneaster buxifolia—Box-leaved cotoneaster.

“ *microphylla*—Small-leaved cotoneaster.

“ *rotundifolia*—Round-leaved cotoneaster.

“ *simoni*—Shining-leaved cotoneaster; a most beautiful upright growing, orange-berried variety.

Crataegus pyracantha—Evergreen thorn.

Daphne blagayana—Garland flower.

Elaeagnus macrophylla—Broad-leaved oleaster.

Kalmia latifolia—Calico bush or mountain laurel; beautiful in foliage and flower.

Leucothoe catesbaei—Catesby's leucothoe.

Ligustrum japonicum—Japanese or California privet.

“ *senensis*—Chinese privet.

Myrtus communis—Myrtle.

Osmanthus aquifolium—Holly-leaved olive.

RHODODENDRONS.

The rhododendron is our state flower. No more appropriate or beautiful plant could have been selected. Our native (*R. Californicum*) is one of the most beautiful in all the world. We gather annually a lot of small ones from the Olympics and Islands and grow them on, and by frequent transplanting get them accustomed to the ordinary shot-clay soil. These can be planted without loss. We grow all the species from all parts of the world that are hardy here, from seed and from layers, so as to have them on their own roots. Grafted plants are not satisfactory. They are inclined to sucker, and when they do

this the grafted part immediately lingers and fails, and the suckers are of the ugly colored purple Ponticum variety.

Rhododendron arbutifolium—Beautiful dwarf varieties.

“ *catawbiensis*—From the Allegheny mountains.

“ “ hybrids.

“ *californicum*.

“ *maximum*—Great laurel, from the Southern Allegheny mountains.

“ *arboreum*-hybrids—From the tree *rhododendron* of the Himalaya mountains. We raise these from seed. Not all prove hardy, but those which survive the third year will probably do well.

“ *myrtifolium*—Myrtle-leaved dwarf variety.

“ *punctatum*—Early-flowering variety.

“ *ponticum*—Asiatic variety; strong grower; for shady places.

Veronica buxifolia—Box-leaved veronica.

“ *traversi*—Shrubby speedwell.

Viburnum sandankwa—Evergreen viburnum.

“ *tinus Lauristinus*—Evergreen.

Prices according to size, age and perfection of specimen.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Acer macrophyllum—Oregon maple.

“ *platinoides*—Norway maple.

“ *dasycarpum*—Silver maple.

“ *saccharum*—Sugar maple.

Aesculus hippocastanum—Horse chestnut.

Ailanthus glandulosa—Tree of Heaven.

Amalanchier botryapium—Service berry.

“ *canadensis*—Shad bush.

Betula papyra—Paper or canou birch.

“ *youngi*—White weeping birch.

Cascara sagrada—(Of which Cascarets are made).

Castania dentata—American chestnut.

“ *sativa*—Spanish chestnut.

“ *japonica*—Japanese chestnut.

Catalpa speciosa—Hardy catalpa.

Cerasus hortensis—Japanese flowering cherry.

Citrange—Several varieties produced by the U. S. Department of Plant Industry. These are crosses between the hardy orange (*Citrange trifoliata*) and the Florida sweet orange. Some of these have been in our nurseries three years, but have not yet fruited.

Cornus florida—Native dogwood; white flowered.

“ “ *rubra*—Red flowered.

Cretaegus monogyma—White flowering thorn (double).

“ “ —Pink flowering thorn (double).

“ “ —Paul's scarlet flowering (double).

Diospyrus virginiana—American persimmon.

“ “ —Josephine improved variety.

Fagus americana—American beech.

“ *sylvaticapurpurea*—Thuringian purple beech.

Fraxinus americana—White ash.

Hicoria ovata—Shagbark hickory.

Juglans cinera—Butternut.

“ *californica*—California native black walnut.

“ *regia*—In variety as Franquette, Mayettem, etc., grafted on California black, the best stocks for these parts.

Laburnum vulgare—Goldenchain.

Liquidamber styracifolia—Sweet gum tree.

Liriodendron tulipifere—Tulip tree.

Magnolia acuminata—Cucumber tree.
 “ *soulangiana*—Soulange’s magnolia.
 “ *conspicua*—Yulan.
 “ *kobus*—Japanese magnolia.
Malis floribunda—Flowering crab.
 “ *ioensis*—Bechtels crab.
 “ *toringo*—Toringo dwarf crab.
Prunus piscardii—Purple-leaved plum.
Ostya virginiana—Hop hornbean; ironwood.
Paulownia imperialis—Emprees tree.
Populus candicans—Balm of Gilead.
 “ *tremula*—Quaking aspen.

Rhus hirta—Staghorn Sumac.
Salix dolorosa—Babylonian weeping willow.
Sasafras officinalis—Sasafras.
Sorbus americana—American mountain ash.
 “ *aucuparia*—European mountain ash.
Syringa japonica—Japanese tree lilac.
Tillia americana—Basswood.
Ulmus americana—American elm.

Prices 25 cents up, according to size and variety.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Azalea gandeensis—In varieties.
 “ *mollis*—In varieties.
 “ *mudiflora*—Pinkster flower.
 “ *lutea*—Flame-colored Azalea.
Berberis asiatica—Asiatic barberry.
 “ *thunbergi*—Thunberg’s barberry.
 “ *vulgaris*—European barberry.
 “ “ *purpurea*—Purple-leaved barberry.
Butneria firtilis—Carolina allspice or sweet shrub.
 “ *florida*—Strawberry shrub.
 “ *occidentalis*—Native or Western sweet shrub.
Cornus alba (siberica)—Siberian red osier.
 “ *mas*—Cornelian cherry.
 “ *sanguinea*—European red osier.
Corylus—Hazlenuts and filberts; many varieties.
Cydonia japonica—Flowering quince.
Cytisus scoparius—Scotch broom.
Deutzia crenata, *Pride of Rochester*—Large flowered
deutzia.
Diervilla canida—White bush honeysuckle.
 “ —*Eva Rathke*, carmine red.
 “ —*Mme. Le Moine*, blush changing to pink.
Elaeagnus longipes—Goumi.
Exochorda grandiflora—Pearl bush.
Forsythia suspensa fortunei—Fortunes golden bell.
Hibiscus syriacus Boule de Feu—Rose of Sharon.
 “ “ —*Jeanne de Arc*.
Hydrangia paniculata grandiflora.
Hypericum moserianum—St. John’s Wort.
Jasminum primulinum—Large flowered jasmine.
Kerria japonica, flora pleno—Double flowered kerris.
Ligustrum ibote regelianum—Dr. Regel’s Privet.
 “ *ovalifolium*—California Privet.
Philadelphus coronarius—Mock orange.
 “ “ *aurea*—Golden leaved mock orange
Prunus besseyi—Colorado sand cherry.
 “ *pumilla*—Carolina sand cherry.
Ribes gordonianum—Native, red flowering currant.
 “ “ —Native, rose flowering currant.
 “ “ —Native, white; from Mt. Baker; rare.
Robinia hispida—Rose, acacia.

ROSES.

We aim to have the new roses that have real merits as soon as we can get the stock and propagate them. Do not have your roses on manettia stock unless you can take care of the suckers.

We propagate from slips or cuttings in cold frames and transplant into the nursery rows as soon as the cuttings are rooted.

Prices for large field-grown bushes: 25 cents and up for the latest varieties.

Spireas, in variety.

Syringa japonica—Japanese tree lilac.

“ *josekei*—Hungarian lilac.

“ *pekensis*—Chinese lilac.

“ *villosa*—Himalayan lilac.

“ *villosa emodi*—Himalayan lilac (narrowed leaved).

“ *vulgaris*—Common lilac, purple.

“ “ —Common lilac, white.

“ “ —Hybrids, several varieties.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum—Japanese snowball.

“ *sieboldi*—Siebold's snowball.

We have many shrubs not listed here of which we carry only a few for testing them out. All shrubs 25 cents each up, according to variety.

ORNAMENTAL VINES.

Ampelopsis veitchi—Boston ivy.

“ *lowei*—A new Boston ivy with deeply cut foliage.

“ *quinquifolia*—Virginia creeper.

Clematis jackmanni, hybrids—Large flowered clematis.

“ *integrifolia durandi*—A beautiful new hybrid with indigo blue flowers.

“ *montana grandiflora*—white flowers.

“ “ —New red flowered variety.

“ *paniculata*—Japanese Virgin's bower.

“ *virginiana*—American white clematis.

Honeysuckle—Scarlet trumpet.

“ *halliana*—White, fragrant, evergreen.

“ *heckrothi*—Red, continuous bloomer.

“ —Yellow trumpet; flowers all season.

Jasminum officinalis—White jasmine; very fragrant.

“ *primulinum*—New, large double yellow flowers.

Lathyrus—Deep rose to pure white (everlasting peas).

Wistaria—Violet to lavender.

“ —White.

“ *multijuga*—Long panicles of deep purple flowers.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides—Climbing hydrangia.

Prices: 25 cents and up, according to age and variety.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

We are all the time trying out perennial flowering plants from all parts of the world so that we may know what to plant in our borders in this most favored part of our country. We can give only a partial list.

Achilleas—In varieties.

Aconitums—In varieties.

Adonis—In varieties.

Aethionema—In varieties.

Agrostemma—In varieties.

Alstromeria—In varieties.

Alyssum saxatile.

Anchusa—Dropmore variety.

Anthericum—Giganteum variety.

Arabis—Rock cress; fl. pl.

Anemones—Many varieties.

Aquilegias—The distinct species like *skinneria*, *truncata*, *chrysantha*, etc.

Astilbes.

Asters—Michaelmas daisies, in variety.

Baptisias—In variety.

Bellis perennis—English daisies, in variety.

Campanulas—All the best varieties.

Hardy pompones—*Chrysanthemums* in variety.

Cimicifuga simplex.

Convularias—Lily of the Valley.

Coreopsis.

Delphiniums—The latest of all varieties.

Dodecatheon meadia.

Dianthus—In variety.

Dielytra spectabilis and natives.

Digitalis—All varieties.

Doronicum.

Erigeron.

Feverfew.

Lobelias.
 Lysimachias.
 Liliiums—Many varieties from all parts of the world.
 Lychnis—Several varieties.
 Mentha—True mint.
 Monardia—True bergamot.
 Myosotis—Forget-me-not.
 Montbretias—Many varieties.
 Oenotheras—Evening primrose.
 Cypripediums—Lady's slipper, in variety.
 Peonies—In variety; officinalis, chinensis and moutan.
 Pensstamons—Many varieties.
 Phlox—Many varieties and the newer kinds.
 Physostegias—In variety.
 Potentillas—In variety.
 Platycodons—In variety.
 Podophyllum—Mandrake; May apple.
 Polygonatum—Solomon's seal.
 Oriental Poppies—In varieties and hybrids.
 Papaver bracteatum.
 Papaver nudicale—Iceland poppies.
 Primulas—Many varieties.
 Pyrethrum.
 Pyrethrumsm—Hybrid, double, many shades.
 Rudbeckias—In varieties.
 Scabiosas.
 Saxifragas—In varieties.
 Senecios.
 Stokesia cyana—Stoke's aster.
 Spireas—In varieties.
 Smilacinas—False Solomon's seal.
 Thymus—Thyme, coccinea, scarlet and others.
 Trollius—Many varieties.
 Tritomas—In variety; quartiniana blooms in May.
 Trilliums—In variety.
 Veronica—In variety.
 Vinca minor.
 Violas—Tufted pansies.
 Wallflowers.
 Yuccas—In variety.

If there is any other perennial plant that you wish to have we probably have it.

BULBOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

We have a good variety of bulbous plants. Come and see them in bloom in their season and pick out the varieties to color that matches your border scheme.

Use a little good bone meal in planting your perennials in the fall. It gives them wonderful vigor. Work one-half pound into the soil with each plant. Do not use it or any form of lime with the aricacea family, like Rhododendrons. It will kill them.

